

MARIE CURIE



1867-1934



Early life

- Marie Curie was born Maria Skłodowska, in Warsaw, Poland on November 7, 1867
- She was the daughter of a secondary school teacher, who taught her basics of science
- She eventually left Poland because she was involved in student revolutionary activities
- In 1891, she went to Paris where she studied at the Sorbonne where she studied Physics and Mathematical Sciences.

Married Life and early career

- She met Pierre Curie, Professor in the School of Physics in 1894 and they were married in 1895.
- She succeeded her husband as Head of the Physics Laboratory at the Sorbonne, and gained her Doctor of Science degree in 1903.
- Her husband died in 1906
- After his death, she took his place as Professor of General Physics in the Faculty of Sciences
- It was the first time a woman had held this position

Early Career

- She was also appointed Director of the Curie Laboratory in the Radium Institute of the University of Paris, founded in 1914.
- Her early research with her husband led to the isolation of two elements of polonium and radium
- Their studies made it possible to study the properties of these two elements, especially radium



Scientific Accomplishments

- Marie Curie's work was very important to the scientific community
- She received many honorary science, medicine and law degrees and honorary memberships of learned societies throughout the world.
- Together with her husband, she was awarded half of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903
- In 1911 she received a second Nobel Prize in Chemistry, in recognition of her work in radioactivity

Resources

- ❑ www.nobelprize.org Marie Curie
- ❑ www.pbs.org Marie and Pierre Curie
- ❑ www.history.com This day in History April 20, 1902